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Sport for peace and development: International Year of Sport and Physical Education

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

Summary

The main report of the Secretary-General on sport for peace and development: International Year of Sport and Physical Education (A/59/268) provides detailed information on the state of preparedness for celebrations linked to the International Year, 2005. The present addendum consists of information provided by several United Nations agencies, funds and programmes on their plans to integrate elements of sport and physical education into their core activities. The main report and the addendum provide an overview of the activities conducted by the United Nations system in observance of the International Year.

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Contents

		Paragraphs	Page
I.	Introduction	1–3	3
II.	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	4–5	3
III.	International Labour Organization	6–8	4
IV.	World Health Organization	9–10	4
V.	United Nations Development Programme	11	4
VI.	United Nations Volunteers	12	5
VII.	United Nations Children's Fund	13–16	5
VIII.	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS	17–18	5
IX.	United Nations Environment Programme	19	6
X.	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	20–21	6
XI.	Conclusion	22–23	7

I. Introduction

1. The present addendum sets out the activities planned by several specialized agencies, programmes and funds of the United Nations to integrate elements of sport and physical education into their programmes to achieve their goals in education, health, development and peace during the International Year of Sport and Physical Education, 2005, as proclaimed by the General Assembly in its resolution 58/5 of 3 November 2003.

2. Under the leadership of Adolf Ogi, Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Sport for Development and Peace, an office was established in Geneva to assist with the preparation and implementation of activities for the International Year. The Special Adviser has also recently received substantial support from the United Nations Development Programme. This support has allowed the Special Adviser to open a new office in New York, which will have responsibility for public information activities and assist with the implementation of sport-based programmes and projects within the United Nations system in partnership with Governments, civil society and the private sector.

3. The office of the Special Adviser is working closely with the United Nations Fund for International Partnerships (UNFIP), which is providing guidance and support for the Year. UNFIP will continue its efforts to promote sport-related partnerships at the field level and to assist Mr. Ogi in his effort to implement sport programmes for development and peace, as well as to raise the profile of the International Year for Sport and Physical Education.

II. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

4. As the lead agency for sport, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) plays a particular role and is focusing its activities on advocacy and awareness-raising to strengthen physical education and sport within education systems globally, in compliance with the International Charter of Physical Education and Sport. UNESCO has elaborated a short-term strategy for 2005, as well as a long-term strategy pursuing ongoing efforts in support of physical education in education systems during the International Year and beyond.

5. In 2005, UNESCO plans to:

(a) Sustain existing international cooperation mechanisms such as the International Conference of Ministers and Senior Officials responsible for Physical Education and Sport, the Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport and the International Fund for the Development of Physical Education and Sport to strengthen the above-mentioned strategy;

(b) Develop and boost partnerships with sport movements and develop synergies within the United Nations system to avoid duplication, for example, by initiating a billboard tool involving top athletes with interested international sport federations and media;

(c) Create, on the occasion of major international sport events, partnerships with sport federations for advocacy and awareness-raising on the challenges of sport and physical education;

(d) Develop a communication tool based on a brochure and a web site that will serve as a means of both advocacy and awareness-raising on the need to develop sport and physical education;

(e) Organize regional expert seminars based on the sustainability of sport and physical education as a follow-up to the UNESCO action framework.

III. International Labour Organization

6. The International Labour Organization (ILO) is planning to organize an exercise similar to the workshop carried out in Albania involving sport organizations (such as national olympic committees), governmental agencies and United Nations country teams. The exercise is aimed at streamlining the contribution of sport into national youth policies and into other development policies.

7. Additionally, as part of the ILO knowledge-sharing contribution to the International Year, plans have been made to publish a book on the socio-economic aspects of sport and to provide technical support to existing networks of universities on curriculum development in relation to sport for development and peace.

8. Furthermore, the ILO Red Card to Child Labour campaign is to remain active in 2005, and a project is planned for the Paris public transport system in January 2005. Such projects may be carried out in other cities, according to needs and interests expressed.

IV. World Health Organization

9. The World Health Organization (WHO) will provide input within ongoing actions to promote physical activity and sport for health and well-being in the context of health promotion, healthy lifestyles and integrated prevention and control of chronic diseases and attainment of the Millennium Development Goals.

10. The recent resolutions of the fifty-seventh World Health Assembly (May 2004) on health promotion and healthy lifestyles (WHA57.16) and on a global strategy on diet, physical activity and health (WHA57.17), as well as the Move for Health Day initiative, with the theme of supportive environments in 2005, offer a valuable policy and strategic framework for the input of WHO and its partners for the International Year.

V. United Nations Development Programme

11. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has developed a strategy adopted by the executive team. Projects are currently being elaborated and will be presented soon. Existing communication initiatives, such as the Africa 2015 and youth leadership summit initiatives, will further integrate the sports component and synergies developed in connection with the International Year.

VI. United Nations Volunteers

12. The United Nations Volunteers Programme (UNV) is planning to inform programme officers and programme managers in the field and encourage them to contact the relevant government authorities to see how UNV can collaborate in the preparations for the International Year and what activities can be undertaken with other partners for the Year.

VII. United Nations Children's Fund

13. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) considers sport for development and peace an important and growing aspect of its work. UNICEF will build on the momentum that has grown over the last two years. In nearly 100 of the 158 UNICEF country offices, sports, physical education, recreation and play are now being used as fundamental components of child and youth programming. These programmes are moving beyond communication-oriented activities and sports events, and are now serving as a fundamental part of the UNICEF programme of cooperation with Governments, building or expanding upon education, health and protection programmes.

14. Specifically, UNICEF is mainstreaming sports and physical education into several country programmes, to be documented and shared in 2005 for replication worldwide. The primary focus of UNICEF is to develop, with several NGOs, a monitoring and evaluation system for sports that is integrated into the monitoring and evaluation system for country programmes. The contribution for the International Year will be to highlight results and begin to show the impact of sport as a development tool.

15. In observance of the International Year, UNICEF produced a publication, *Sport, Recreation and Play*, to capture many of these country examples and emphasize the range and diversity of programmes in which sport can play a key role.

16. UNICEF is also expanding its partnerships with institutions of the sports world, such as the International Olympic Committee (IOC), the International Federation of Association Football (FIFA), the International Badminton Federation and the International Volleyball Federation. These partnerships are focused on programme goals, with the primary aim being to encourage collaboration at the national level and to develop sport, while using it as a tool to support child, youth and community development. For example, FIFA and UNICEF are working in partnership in over 75 countries; the partnership focus in 2005 will be on the use of football as a means to foster peace within communities, to teach tolerance and to rehabilitate children and young people in situations of conflict. The service of athletes as Goodwill Ambassadors will be highlighted, and good practices of regions and countries will be shared globally in celebration of the International Year.

VIII. Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS

17. The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), together with its 10 co-sponsoring agencies, plans to build on the work realized so far with sport

partners such as IOC and the International Cricket Council to raise awareness about HIV and AIDS and to help fight the stigma associated with the epidemic through major sports events.

18. The collaboration with IOC, which will be further extended in 2005 to other regions, has entailed working with 13 national olympic committees from sub-Saharan Africa on integrating AIDS and sports programmes. As a result of the work with both cricket and the Olympic movement, United Nations agencies and key partners at the country level have requested that UNAIDS investigate possible partnerships with FIFA, particularly in Africa. UNAIDS hopes to identify opportunities for collaboration with the soccer community for 2005 and beyond and looks forward to developing further synergies in 2005 as part of the International Year.

IX. United Nations Environment Programme

19. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) will pursue its efforts in strongly linking the practice of outdoor sports with sustainable development and environmental protection. In 2005, UNEP will explore a number of points linked to its long-term strategy for sport and the environment, including the following activities:

(a) The use of the UNEP Tunza international youth and children's conferences to promote the International Year;

(b) A joint activity with the Kenya National Committee on the International Year;

(c) A relaunch of the Global Sports Alliance (GSA)/UNEP vital messages on sport and environment in 2005;

(d) The organization of sport-related events on World Environment Day, 5 June 2005, dedicated to the theme "Green Cities";

(e) The organization of a sports summit for sustainable development with GSA in Aichi, Japan, in conjunction with World Expo 2005;

(f) The organization of a UNEP/IOC world conference on sport and the environment at UNEP headquarters in Nairobi;

(g) The publishing of a special issue of *Tunza* magazine (the UNEP flagship outreach magazine for young people) dedicated to the International Year;

(h) The publication of a Tunza illustrated book for children on sport and the environment, dedicated to the International Year.

X. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

20. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees will continue to work with NGOs in implementing sport programmes for refugees. As sport programmes are not considered a "life-saving" activity for refugees, there is

no budget allocated for such programmes, and support is given in the form of facilitation of work, contacts and transport in the field.

21. In 2005, such sport programmes for refugees should focus particularly on education for girls and be aimed at encouraging more girls to go to school in refugee camps.

XI. Conclusion

22. It is expected that additional United Nations organizations will become actively involved in the International Year of Sport and Physical Education and focus more on the integration of sport and physical education into their programmes.

23. Member States will be kept informed of further developments. To this end, a dedicated web site is being set up by the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Sport for Development and Peace.